IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at Page 31, Lines 10-22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A-1F show the nucleotide [SEQ ID NO:1] and predicted amino [SEQ ID NO:2] sequence of murine NR4. The untranslated region is shown in lower case and the translated region in upper case. The conventional one-letter code for amino acids is employed, potential asparagine linked glycosylation sites are underlined and the conserved cysteine residues and WSXWS motif of haempoietin receptor family members are shown in bold. The predicted signal sequence is underlined in bold while the transmembrane domain is underlined with dashes. The sequence shown is a composite derived from the analysis of 8 cDNA clones derived from 3 libraries. The 5'-end of the sequence (nucleotides –60 to 351) is derived from a single cDNA clone but is also present in genomic DNA clones that have been isolated. Boxed region – typical haempoietin receptor domain, amino acids 118-340.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at Page 31, Lines 27 – Page 32, Line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 3 is a graphical representation depicted saturation isotherms of ^{125}I-IL-13 and ^{125}I-IL-4 binding; saturation isotherms depicted as Scatchard plots of IL-4(°) and IL-13(•) binding to (Figure 3A) COS cells expressing the IL-13Rα(NR4), (Figure 3B) CTLL cells and (Figure 3C) CTLL cells expressing the IL-13Rα(NR4). Data have been normalized to 1 x10^4 COS cells and 1x10^6 CTLL cells and binding was carried out on ice for 2 to 4 hours.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at Page 32, Lines 3 – 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 4 is a graphical representation showing specificity of IL-4 and IL-13 binding; the ability of IL-4(°) and IL-13(•) to compete for ^{125}I-IL-13 binding to (Figure 4A) COS cells expressing the IL-13Rα(NR4) and (Figure 4C) CTLL cells expressing the IL-13Rα (NR4) or to compete for ^{125}I-IL-4 binding to (Figure 4B) CTLL cells and (Figure 4D) CTLL cells expressing the IL-13Rα(NR4). Binding was carried out a 4°C for 2 to 4 hours and the data expressed as a percentage of the specific binding observed in the absence of a competitor (Δ).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at Page 32, Lines 10 – 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 5 is a graphical representation showing factor dependent proliferation of cells expressing NR4. Two hundred (Figure 5A) CTLL cells or (Figure 5B) CTLL cells expressing the IL-13Rα (NR4) were incubated in the absence of cytokine or with various concentrations of IL-2 (□), IL-4(°) or IL-13 (•). After 48 hours viable cells were counted and data were expressed as a percentage of the number of viable cells observed with a maximal concentration of IL-2.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at Page 32, Lines 3 – 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figures 7A-7J show the nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequence of murine and human NR4 (IL-13Rα)genes. The nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequence of human (H) and murine (M) IL-13Rα(NR4) were aligned by eye, with gaps (-) inserted to optimize the alignment. The numbering is for the murine clone, nucleotides that form part of